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CRAM COURSE NO. 1:
MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The school year draws rapidly to a close, and it's been a fit year, what with learning the twist, attending public executions, and walking our cheetahs—but are we ready for final exams? Some of us, I fear, are not. Therefore, in these few remaining columns, I propose to forgo levity and instead offer a series of exam responses so that we never all be embarrassed at those times.

of certain courses so that we may all be prepared at exam time. We will start with Modern European History. Strictly defined, Modern European History covers the history of Europe from January 1, 1962, to the present. However, in order to provide employment for more teachers, the course has been moved back to the Age of Pericles, or the Renaissance, as it is popularly called.

The single most important fact to remember about Modern European History is the emergence of Prussia. As we all know, Prussia was originally called Russia. The "P" was purchased from Persia in 1874 for £24 and Manhattan Island. This later became known as Guy Fawkes Day.

Persia, without a "P," was, of course, called Ersia. This so embarrassed the natives that they changed the name of the country to Iran. This led to a rash of name changing. Meissen became Iraq, Schleswig-Holstein became San-Cidong, Bismarck-Hornegrovia became Cleveland. There was even talk in stable old England about changing the name of the country, but it was forgotten when the little princess escaped from the Tower and we see to Pint, the Elder.

Meanwhile, Julian H. Guttmann was quietly inventing the printing press, for which we may all be grateful, believe us. Why grateful? I'll tell you why grateful. Because without Guttmann's invention, there would be no printing on cigarette packs. You would not know when you bought cigarettes whether you were getting good Marlboro or some horrid imitation. You could never be sure that you were buying a full-flavored cigarette with a pure white filter, a cigarette that lets you settle back and get comfortable—in short, a Marlboro. It is a prospect to chill the bones and turn the blood to sorghum—if you are ever in Frankfurt am Main, drop in and say thanks to Mr. Guttmann. He is elderly—40 years old last birthday—but still quite active in his laboratory. In fact, only last Tuesday he invented the German short-haired pointer.

But I digress. Back to Modern European History. Let us turn now to that ever popular favorite, France.

France, as we all know, is divided into several departments.



He invented the German short-haired pointer.

There is the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Gas and Water Department, and the Bureau of Weights and Measures. There is also Madame Pompadour, but that need not concern us, because it is a dirty story and is only taught to graduate students.

Finally, let us take up Italy—the newest European nation. Italy did not become a unified state until 1848 when Garibaldi, Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel threw three coins in the Trevi Fountain. That lovely gesture so enchanted all of Europe that William of Orange married Mary Stuart and caused a petite Jamison in Ireland. This, in turn, resulted in that the Negro

All of this may seem a bit complicated, but be of good cheer. Everything was happily resolved at the Congress of Vienna where Metternich traded Parma to Talleyrand for Mad Ludwig of Bavaria. Then everybody waltzed till dawn and then, tired but content, they started the Thirty Years' War. or 1805

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